AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

m. H. Seward Blected by Ten Majority.

ALL ALBANY IN A BLAZE.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1855.
PETHONS, ETC.
and the charter of the Williamsburg Ferry Com

com reported the Williamsburg Ffremen's bill Also, a bill to amend the Consolidation act of Brooklyn. Mr. Semanti reported a bill to prohibit mortgages as a basis of circulation.

SOTICES, ETC.

Mr. Bacous, by bill, to perfect and legalize the rights of suff rage in the State of New York.

of suffrage in the State of New York.

Mr. Mwnor, of a bill to provide for the better supervision and regulation of railcoads.

RECOLUTION

The consideration of the resolution authorizing the Governer to appoint counsel to assist the Atterney-General in the Lemmon stave case, was resumed, the question being upon Mr. Brooks' amandment 'to strike out the clause authorizing the Governor to appoint.

Mr. Dickinson resumed his remarks, correcting what he believed to have been an unintentional error of the Argus report of this morning, representing him as classifying certain citizens of New York as a "close corporation of wealthy miscreens." He made no statement of the kind, and he did not doubt the error was unintentional.

Mr. D. continued in opposition to the proposed amendment, and resisting in detail the various acts of difference between the late of Virginia and New York from 1840 to the present time.

Without concluding, the hour of 12 M. having arrived.

SPECIAL ORDER—THE NOMINATION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The roll having been called, each Senator, as his name
was called, named his canddate, as follows:—
William H. Seward was nominated by Messrs. Barnard,
Blahop, Bradford, Butts, W. Clark, Crosby, Dickinson,
Dorrance, Field, Hopkins, Munroe, Fratt, Richards, Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, Williams, Yost, (Storing, absent)—18.

D. S. Dickinson was nominated by Messrs. Barr, Danforth, Halkey, Hutchins, Watkins—5.
Ogden Hoffman was nominated by Mr. Brooks—1.
Preston King was nominated by Mr. Clark—1.
Daniel Ullman was nominated by Mr. Goodwin—1.
Wim. F. Allen was nominated by Mr. Soodwin—1.
Wim. F. Allen was nominated by Messrs. Hitchcock
and Lansing—2.

Preston King was nominated by Mr. Z. Clark — 1.
Daniel Uliman was nominated by Mr. Goodwin—1.
Wm. F. Allen was nominated by Mr. Goodwin—1.
Geo. R. Baboock was nominated by Mr. Putnam—1.
S. E. Church was nominated by Mr. Spencer—1.
Millard Fillmore was nominated by Mr. Spencer—1.
Mr. President—1 ass the indulgence of the Senate that I may at this time give the reasons for the vote I am about to cast. I stand here, sir, constitutionally charged with the responsibility of exercising the franchise entrusted to me by a contising constituency; and I feel it my duty to reflect initially their wishes, according to the test of my ability. That a wide difference of opinion exists upon the question now before us, I have no reason to doubt. The great questions at issue are slavery on the one hand and dictation on the other. My constituency are opposed to both, sir: I believe I speak truly This's entiments when I denounce foreign, ecclesiastical, private, domestic, or political dictation. But, sir, netwitetanding the magnitude of these evils. I believe the elements already working in our midst will noon effect a remedy. On the other hand, sir, comes up the great question of human liberty; and I believe I should not be faithful to my constituents were I to neglect, on this occasion, to tender my cordial approbation of the dignified, firm and resolute stand taken and maintained by Senstor Seward in resisting the aggressions of slavery—especially in the attempt to extend its boundaries into the land jof the tree. He has manfully rehuked the encusies of human freedom; and by his industry, spaceity and ability, has reached a position which cables us to beast that in him we have a Northerr man with Northern principles. His experience and learning eminently fit him for the duties of the station he now occupies. And notwith standing the objections of some, that he is not in all respects perfect, yet, in view of the circumstances in which we are placed, I am satisfied we shall not be able to find the man whose position upon the watc

the Senate in the Assembly chamber.

Under the lead of the Sergeant-at Arms, the Senate proceeded to the Assembly chamber.
On returning from the Assembly chamber,
The PERRIPERT announced that the nominations of the two houses were found to agree, and that William H. Seward had been declared duly elected United States Senator from this State for six years from the 4th of

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1855.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Firch moved, according to previous notice, to sus-

pend the rule making the general orders the special order to-day. Agreed to.

Mr. Frron resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Bravens said he had been anxious to speak, but as the hour of 12 had arrived, he would simply au-nounce his purpose to publish it.

THE NORINATION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

At 12 o'clock the House proceeded to nominate a can-

idate for the office of Senator.

William H. Seward was nominated by Messrs. Bald-William H. Seward was nominated by Messrs. Baldwin, Baker, Bescher, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Beyea, Blakeslee, Blatchford, Beynton, Brush, Bushnell, Churchill, Clark, E. Cole, S. B. Cole, Coleman, Comstock, Lavidson, Donnan, Dumont, Eames, Edwards, Everest, Fairchild, Fitch, Gleason, Hull, Hunt, Jimmersen C. P. Johnson, L. B. Johnson, Knapp, Kirkland, Leigh, Little-tield, Lourie, Machan, Maguire, McKinney, Mallory, Main, May, E. Miller, Muero, Paine, D. Palmer, Pennoyer, Phaips, Flatt, Eamsay, Raymond, Rickerson, Rhoda, Robinson, Schuyler, B. Smith, Speaker, Stebbins, Terhune, G. Tompkins, I. Tompkins, Van Osdol, Walker, Wells, G. D. Williams, Wilsey, Wisner, Wooden.—50.

dol, Walker, Wells, G. D. Williams, Wilsey, Wisner, Wooden—69.
Daniel S. Dickinson was nominated by Mesers, Aitken, Allon, Buckley, Covey, Dixon, Ivans, Mundy, Odell, Saaring, Seymour, Smalley, Stevens, Storre, Waterbury—14.

Dury—14.
Washington Hunt was nominated by Mesars. Blessing, Chester, Gates, Lamport, F. W. Palmer, Peck, Petty, Rhodes, Van Etten—9. odes, Van Etten.—9. Horatio Seymour was nominated by Messrs. Briden-cker, Conger, Davy, Devening, McLaughlin, O'Keefe, rsons, Seagrist, E. L. Smith, W. B. Smith, Wager,

John A. Dix was nominated by Mestrs. Chapin, Green, C. Parker, Rider, Selden, Staunton, S. S. Whallon—7. Horstie Seymour, Jr., of Erie, by Messrs. Kendig, E. Whalen—2.

Whalen—2.
Preston King was nominated by Mr. I. Miller.—1.
Millard Fillmore was nominated by Messre. Cocks,
mans, W. W. Weed and A. G. Williams—4.
W. W. Campbell was nominated by Mr. Heatley—1.
Benjamin F. Butler was nominated by Mr. Masters

Benjamin F. Butler was nominated by Mr. Wygant—1.

John D. Howell was nominated by Mr. Wygant—1.

Albert Lester was nominated by Mr. Case—1.

L. Wait was nominated by Mr. Case—1.

L. Wait was nominated by Mr. Podge—1.

Greene C. Bronson was nominated by Mr. Podge—1.

M. G. Haven was nominated by Mr. Goddard—1.

While the roll was being called,

Mr. Arrism asked to be excused from roting to say
that he desired to nominate a candidate of commanding
lalent, of national reputation and principles, who would

represent the commercial interests of the country, and

prove true to the Union—Daniel S. Dickinson,

Mr. Magguz, when his name was called, asid—1 rise
to nominate a man who has, with herele valor, thrown
a bombhell into the camp of the intolerant Hindoos—

William H. Seward.

a bombshell into the camp of the intolerant Hindoos—
William H. Seward.

Mr. Party—I am in doubt how I should vote; but I
will cast my vote for Washington Hunt
The result was announced to be as follows:—
Wm. H. Seward.

99 Ogden Hofman

1 H. Seymour.

13 S. G. Havens.

1 D. S. Dickinson.

14 W. W. Campbell.

1 John A. Dix.

7 J. B. Howell.

1 W. Hunt.

9 H. Seymour, Jr., of Eric 2

2 F. Butler.

1 Luther Wait.

4 Fillmore.

4

The Senate appeared and took their scats in the fron circle, when The LEGT. GOVERNOR called the

to order, and
The CLARK OF THE SENATE announced the nomination of
Whiliam H. Seward on the part of the Senate, and
The CLARK OF THE EGUAR ANNOUNCED the Romanation of
William H. Seward on the part of the House. Whereupon
Licut. Governor Raymond declared William H. Seward
elected Senator of the United States from this State for
six years from the Fourth of March next, to fill the vacancy which will then occur by the expiration of his
present term. This announcement was followed by
long continued cheers from the galleries and lobblesby waving of bandkerchiefs in the ladies' gallery, and
by applause on the floor of the House—renewed when,
on a temporary lull, a few hisses were heard in the
crowd.]

on a temporary luit, a tew assess of the crowd.]

The Senate then retired, when
The Speaker formally announced the result of the joint convention.

Mr. O'KENDYE—As the black flag of abolitionism waves in this chamber, to give the stars and stripes which float above the capitol a little rest, I move to adjourn. [Laugh'er]

Mr. MUNDY—I hope the motion will prevail, but for a different reason. I wish to attend the funeral of the Hindoos. [Laughter]

The motion to adjourn prevailed; and
The House adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The Bleetion of United States Senator.

[From the Albany Journal (Seward organ) Feb. 7.]

RB-ELECTION OF SENATOR SEWARD.

The Legislature responded to a sentiment which pervades the whole State in re-electing William H. Seward to the Senate of the United States. The duty was discharged with a constancy and firmness eminently honorable to whig members of the Senate and Assembly; and when the result was announced, a short went up from the thomands who awaited it within and without the balls, which showed how intensely the popular feeling sympathized with and in the action of the Legislature.

There is profound and heart-felt cause for rejoicing in this result. The people and the Legislature have been true to the interests and honor of the State. The Legislature is in especial mannar entitled to the credit of acting with Roman patr-oftsm and firmness. The pressure from strange sources, and in stranger forms, has been importunate and infuriated. Individual members, holding relations which they never supposed were to conflict with their duty, were singled out for the operations of a secret order that arrogated a right to control their votes. But we rejice to know that in most instances this assumption of authority was indignantly spurned. These "sens of Levi" were told that they work and the salutary effect it produced directly, it has thrown a flood of light abroad either upon the dangerous short one of the salutary effect in produced directly, it has thrown a flood of light abroad either upon the dangerous short one of the salutary effect in produced directly, it has thrown a flood of light abroad either upon the dangerous short one of the salutary effect in produced directly, it has thrown a flood of light abroad either upon the dangerous short one of the salutary effect in produced directly, it has thrown a flood of light abroad either upon the dangerous experiencies by those who have joined it for produgate purposes. To Messrs, Leigh, Stebbink, Baker, Rickerson, L. Johnsen, the Speaker, Gienson, Batchford, Hall

pliances and threats, boldly recorded their votes for free Jon.

It is due to the democratic members of either branch of the Legislature, to say that no factious opposition came from them On the contrary, cutertaining the opinion that a fair majority of the Legislature desired Mr. Seward's re-election, they have been content simply to cast their own votes for men holding their own opinions.

Mr. Seward's re-election, they have been coatent simply to cast their own votes for men holding their own opinions.

Whatever of vitality the opposition possessed, came from "silver grays." This stripe of politicians, assuming a "Know Nothing" garb, have worked with malignant desperation.

Two members of the Legislature—Senator Robertson, of Westchester, and the Hon. Renben H Wells, of Warren—who were in the Assembly six years ago and voted for Mr. Seward, though then threatened with political destruction, had the satisfaction of casting their votes for his re-election to day.

During the whole of hast week the city was invested by the emissaries of the "Order," who, with but indifferent success, under took the keeperabip of members. The trains of yesterday and to day brought in great numbers of freemen, whose presence at the Capitol occasioned a brighter and purer atmosphere.

A salute of three hundred guns, in honor of the election of Wm. H. Seward, was fired in the City Hail place, commencing when the election was amonned from the Capitol. The thirty-three pounder employed has not before been called into service since the election of 1840.

The filling ward boys are to fire one gun for each vote cast for Mr. Seward, this afternoon, from the steamboat landing.

The old whig enthusiasm has not run so high these many days. Mr. Seward's election is a national triumph.

P. S.—As we go to press, the gallant whigs of the Eighth ward are firing a salute on Arbor Hill.

(From the Albany Atlas, sooft shell organ,) February 7.]

P. S.—As we go to press, the gallant waigs of the Eighth ward are firing a salute on Arbor Hill.

[From the Albany Atlas, (soft shell organ,) February 7.]

THE VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SHAATOR.

The vote to-day on United States Senator, showed that the Serard calculators had carefully measured their exertions to the necessity of the case.

They took eighteen votes in the Senate, and sixty-nine in the House—two democrats volunteering to vote with them in the latter body. They could have increased this vote, it is alleged, if it had been necessary; but they had more than enough.

The democrats of the two houses, on consultation, agreed to scatter their votes. A few of them, construing this intention too closely, ended by throwing their votes away on Dickinson. Five Senators and fourteen Assembly men (whose names may be found in another column) did this. One or two functest votes were also fired for the late lamented Bronson.

Out of fifty-six members in the two houses, mainly of the bunker organization, this vote was but an imperfect reminiscence for those departed statesmen.

As an attempt to divide the democratic party again, by identifying it with the personal fortunes of mere politicians, it will only have the effect of injuring its authors.

four tons burthen, and has been fitted out by a Spanish house in Pearl street, in this city. She is one hundred and six feet long on deck, thirty-six feet beam, and eight feet hold, was built by Lupton & McDiarmid, at Green point, Long Island, and was launched on the 17th of December last. While she was in the frame her constructors failed; but her owners continued the work upon her, and paid the mechanics themselves. She is very sharp forward, with a stern tapering to smaller dimen sions than any other vessel affort. She has a most gor geously fitted up cabin, with splendid panellings and gilding, and has six state rooms, with berths for twelve passengers, which cannot be surpassed in point of splen-dor by any vessel which sails out of this port. She has a fore and aft steerage, if the hold may be so termed, with air or breathing holes pierced in the ceiling, such as the ventilating perforations in the between decks of emigrant ships. On her stern she bears her name—
"Balear"—and some carved female figures, representingas near as we can describe them, so many model artists which are placed upon a shifting board or false sters, so constructed that the whole can easily be taken away,

On her deck she has two large water tanks.

Her cargo consists of coal, which is probably intended ballast, and a quantity of pine plank. She is, or was

While fitting out it was observed that she remained but a very short time at any one berth. She was first observed near the foot of Jackson street, East river, she went over to the Brooklyn side, between the Fulton well bound casks, having the external appearance of City, where she received the pine plank before me tioned, and was afterwards brought to pier No. 7 North river. Very few, other than the workmen, have been tted to go on board of her, and all questions con cerning her have received abrupt answers

Williamsburg City News.

A MAN ACCIDENALLY SHOT -Yesterday afternoon Coro-A MAN ACCIDENALLY SHOT — Yesterday afternoon Coroner Hanford held an inquest at 113 Herbert street, in Bushwick, on the body of a young man named John Gore, who died early in the morning, from injuries received the night previous by the accidental discharge of a revolver, while being handled by a boy, a cousin of deceased. The ball took effect in Gore's head. A verdict of accidentally shot, was rendered.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following nominations have been sent in to the Mayor, for confirmation, by the Aldermen of the Eighteenth ward.—John D. Hunt, Frede-

dermen of the Eighteenth ward:—John D. Hunt, Frederick Cochen, Edward Thinkham, Chas. Videto, George Fick Cocnen, Raward Thinkham, Chas. Videto, George Bell, Geo. W. Morris, Phiness S. Jacobs, Benjamin G. Noyes, Wm. Bell, Henry Minor. John Doughty, George Devile, Laban F. Beall, George H. Sitterley, Robt. Vineer, Geo. Griffiths, Daniel Jacobs, and Austin Armstrong. One of the appointees, George Bell, was tried before Mayor Wall and the First ward Aldermen, last fall, on several serious charges, and was then dismissed from office.

Accident.—On Monday evening, a man named Charles
Dunn, residing in North Sixth street, slipped down on
the indewals in North Fourth street, and sustained a
fracture of the leg.

New Ongan.—Mr. Henry Erben, of New York, so well and favorably known throughout the United States, has just completed and put up a sweet-toned organ of fourteen stops, in Fatreet Presbyterian church. The instrument is proneunced to be a most superior can be supported by the international control of the superior of the stop gives a rich, any other organ in the city. This stop gives a rich, smooth, reedy tene, highly pleasing, and mingling most summariship with the other stops.— Washington for

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Texas Creditors Bill in the House,

&c., &c., &c. THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT IN CALPORNIA.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Toucey, from the
Committee on the Judiciary, to establish the United States Circuit Court in California, was taken up.

Mr. Weller, (dem.) of Cal, moved to fix the salary of the Judges at six thousand dollars per annum. Mosers. Stuart and Joneson were opposed to payin

Mr. Touczy, (dem.) of Conn., was in favor of paying that amount.

Mr. Paytr, (dem.) of Ind., thought a salary of six thousand was not too much.

A cedloquy now arose between Mr. Stuart and Mr. Weller, respecting the expenses of living in California, the former maintaining that they were about as cheap now as in the Eastern cities, and the latter depring the fact.

Mr. Chase, (free soil) of Ohle, hoped the matter would be postponed until to morrow.

Mr. Ernamn, (whig) of La., thought the constitution of this court, with an independent judge between the District and Supreme Courts, was anomalous in our judiciary. He wanted time to consider.

Mr. Jonys, (dem.) of lows, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of lows, asking for the establishment of a line of military stockades for a telegraph, and for a mail express between the Missouri river, west of lows, and the Pacific, Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

for a mail express between the Missouri river, west of lows, and the Pacific. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE MOTHS OF THE MISSINGPPI RIVER.

Mr SLIDELL, (dem.) of La., called up the bill appropriating mensy for opening the mouths of the Mississippi river.

The appropriation for the purpose was altered from two to three hundred thousand, when the bill was passed with but five votes sgainst it.

Was taken up.

Mr. Wells, (dem.) of N. H., said he had given it all consideration in his judgment, and declared his opposition to the bill. He asked why a long period elapsed without an executive recommendation of the payment of these losses, or a report being made in their favor?

Mr. CLAYON, interlocutory, said that the evidence against government was concealed in barrels, in a garret, and in one of the public buildings, and since its discovery, favorable reports had been made.

Mr. Wells—The claimants and their friends were not concealed in barrels during twenty-five years, and their silence then, was indicative of a consciousness that they had no claim. Those who have reported in favor of these claims, were members from large commercial cities. There was no approving of these claims from Jefferson or Madison, who were cognizant of the occurance were they have resisted them. The losses were incurred during a war in which we took as many prizes as the French, and immense fortunes were made by private individuals, and other claimants, through insurance offices. He entered into a long examination of the circumstances under which spoliations were committed, and concluded that the claims aught not to be recognized.

Mr. Hunder, (dem.) of Va., thought the bill should be so amended as to give publicity to the proceedings of the commission to adjudicate the claims and make the awards thereon. He submitted an amendment as andappering the bill, and after a few remarks from Mr.

awards thereon. He submitted an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Hamin, (dem.) of Me., opposed the amendment as endangering the bill, and after a few remarks from Mr. Sawand and Mr. Clayron, also against the amendment, it was rejected by a vote of mays 24, yeas 22.

The bill then passed by yeas 30, mays 17.

AN AISSFAL IN THE DETRICT OF COLUMNIA.

Mr. Dawson, (whig) of Ga., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill appropriating thirty housend dollars for the erection of an arsenal in the Listrict of Columbia, with an apartment for the recepton and preservation of military and maxil trophies. Item and the preservation of military and maxil trophies. Item and the preservation of military and maxil trophies.

Mr. Frant, (-b.g.) of Md., called up the bill appropriating \$150,000 to improve the habor of Battimore, and the Patapseo river, below the city. He was proceeding with his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

THE EXPELLED REPORTER. The House tabled the motion pending when it adjourned yesterday, namely, to reconsider the vote by which was passed a resolution requiring the Spraker to revoke the privilege under which William B. Chase holds a re-

the privilege under which william B. Chase ho ds a reporter's seat, and that he be expelled from the floor, by a vote of \$1 against 42.

OUR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEM—TELAS CHEDITORS BILL—AN ANTI-RIVE NOTHING SPERCE IN PREPARATION.

The consideration of the bill remodelling the diplomatic

has led to abuse which would, if mentioned, seem incredible. The bill provides for embracing all the existing laws in one code, so as to be easy of access, and make plain provisions now obscure, and prevents any one from being consul who is not a citizen of the United States. No consul to receive remuneration until hearrives at his post. The pay to cease when he leaves it.

The bill provides for the simplification of the grade, and to have but two classes of consuls and commercial agents. The present is the English system, which is not suitable to our present necessities. The fourth contemplated reform is, that the consul at large, in a commercial port, shall devote his whole time to his duties, not in engaging in trade and using his office for his personal advantage, and to the detriment of every other person engaged in the American trade; and the lifth is, that the consuls shall receive salaries, rather than depend on the fluctuating fees of office.

Mr. CLANDIER, (whig) of Pa., commenced a speech in favor of the bill, but gave way for a motion, which prevailed, that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the special order, that being the Senate bill to provide for the payment of such of the creditors of the late republic of Texas as are comprehended in the law of September 9, 1850.

Mr. SEUTH, (dem.) of Tenn., not wishing unnecessarily to consume the time of the House, asked and obtained permission to print a speech, in which he would oppose the extension of the term of the naturalization laws to twenty-one years, as contemplated by the bill of his colleague (Mr. Taylor), and at the same time take strong ground for most stringent measures to prevent immigration hither of foreign paupers, convicts and felons. On the other hand, he shall treat Know Nothingism, first, under the head of its origin and constituent elements, secondly, its mode of action: thirdly, its objects and assumed principles; and, fourthly, its fruits and ultimate consequences.

Mr. Eugenskinder, (dem.) of Ky.,

Mr. Smyrm said if this were adopted Texas will reject

Mr. Percenting opposed the amendment, saying that the bill is a good financial arrangement for the United

the bill is a good financial arrangement for the United brates.

Without taking the question the committee rose.

Mr. Hercheninous reminded the House that this was the only day to be devoted to the bill therefore, with a view of disposing of it, he moved the House again go into committee.

Several ineffectual motions were then made for the House to adjourn, no quorum voting. It was now five o'clock, and the Speaker said he would count to see whether a quorum was present or not, when a dozen or more of the apponents of the bill stepped into the lobby to avoid being counted.

Mr. Ors. (cam) of S.C., said there was a manifest disposition to postpone this matter unnecessarily; and with a view of isting gratiemen show their hands, he moved there should be a call of the House.

A Voice (outside the bar)—We will stay here as long as you will.

moved there should be a can be will stay here as you will.

A Voice (outside the bar)—We will stay here as you will.

As soon as the Clerk began to call the roll, those who had slipped out returned, and when the call was completed, one hundred and fifty three members had answered to their names.

The House then adjousned.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1865.
The Frauds on the Indians—The Army Officers—
Gen. Witfield's Latter Containing Charges—Disrigard of the Attorney General's Opinion—The

New Fifth Auditor - Chances in Favor of the State of Maine-Mr. Watterson no Applicant for the Office-Assembly at Willard's, &c., &c. Congress seems determined to ferret out and ex-

pose the iniquitous frauds perpetrated on the Indians of Nebraska and Kansas Territories by the government officials in that quarter. In my letter of the diast. I mentioned the fact that the correspondence called for by Congress had been communicated by the Scoretary of the Interior, implicating several officers of the army stationed at Fort Leavenworth Upon a cl. ser examination of this corresponden e, I privates, are proven to have been engaged in appro-priating to themselves, in violation of the law, the lands belonging to the Delaware Indians. Mr. Many seconging to the Delaware Indian Affairs, in Many seary, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a letter to the Interior Department, charges this directly upon them, as a fact within his own knowledge, and recommends to the President of the United States that they should be instan'ly cashiered and dismissed from the service. This communication and recommendation were referred to the War Office for action, when Secretary Davis to the War Office for action, when Secretary Davis enswered that he would precure a statement of the facts from the officers alruded to, and would then communicate again with the Interior Department. This Col. Many penny considered disrespectful to himself, as he has stated the facts of his own permuni knowledge, and the Was Department, while throwing discredit upon him, was asking the statement of the parties guilty of the fraui. This, at least exhibits a singular want of confidence among the officials here, and a strange determination on the part of Secretary Davis to protect and a reen from purishment the officers of the army, even at the expense of the verscity of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Major Ogden, in a communication to the Weston Reporter, speaks thus of their action in appropriating the lands of the Delaware Indians to themselves:—

commanung cheer's power or mist to prevent them from exercising individual rights which are common to all, by making claims to lands subject to squatter obsupancy, though, so far as I can learn, very few of them have done so.

The Major seems to lose sight of the fact that the offilers of the army are stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and paid by the government of the United States for the purpose of siding and assisting in carrying out our ludian treaties in good fath, and protecting these very lands, if need be, from improper or doubtful occupancy, and not, as ne supposes, to etable them, as a portion of the peopel, to exercise squatter sovereignty, even with the consent and approbation of "the commanding officer."

In order, however, to show the extent to which this fever for land has been raging among the government officers in Kanses Territory, I give you the following extract from a blunt, characteristic letter from General J. W. Whifffeld, (formerly Indian Agent, and now the delegate in Congress from Kanses,) to the Commissioner of Initian Affairs, claid West ort, Nov. 6, 1854:

Fordon me for medding with, perhaps, other men's business. Recent transactions have taken place here that I believe, as an officer of the indian Department, it is my duty to let you know, and what I state I am willing for you to let the President see, as I shall make at attenant but what can be well substantiated. Gov. Recet reached Fort Leavenworth a short time ago, remained five days, and left, as was reported on an exploring expedition; but instead of that, it turns out that his object was to buy lond claims, and to have others made. Howent to the Pottowartamie nation, where remained a week. During that time he was engaged in purchasing kaw half-breed claims at less than half their value, taking their deeds and giving notes payable when the President confers the title. In addition to that, he has thirteen claims made on this land, paying five dollars for each foundatter. The first wrong is his pleating the Indians out of more tha

antly. These social reunions are now becoming very fashlorable here, and are taking the place of the more formal parties, being a very decided improvement on the old plan.

Very few persons from this city attended the speaking in Alexandris, on Saturday, although it had been anticipated that crowds were going down. I con't think that a single member of the Virginia delegation in Congress a tended. "This was the nrkindest cut of all."

CORRESTONDENCE OF OTHER PAPERS.
[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]
WARMNOTON, Feb. 4, 1855.
Quieting Land Claims in California None Pending Before Congress—Attempted Mixing Up of Judicial and Legislative Powers—The Tariff Agitation and Secretary Gulfrie

Quicting Land Claims in California Now Pending Hefore Compress—Attempted Mixing Up of Justicial and
Legislative Powers—The Turiff Agitation and Secretary
Guthrie.

A very important bill is now before Congress, and a
very extraordinary one in every respect. It is a bill to
quiet the land titles of Sacramento city, California.
The United Enters Commissioners decided that those
titles vested in the city; but an appeal by the law enacted on the subject, lies from that decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was this appeal
which General Heary S. Foote, then a United States
Senster from Mississippi, insisted upon, as essential to
prevent corruption and fraud, and his remarks upon the
subject led, as is well known, to a personal difficulty
with a then Senster from California, which was after
wards honorably settled. The present bill, therefore, is
in the nature of a repeal of the law which satablished
the Supreme Court of the United States as the final arhiter in regard to all California land claims, and some
doubts are consequently selectained as to the constitutionality of the measure.

The plea is, I understand, that the decisions of the
Supreme Court of the United States are slow, and that
the California claimants cannot wait. They, therefore,
want Congress to Interfere with the course of justice,
and to assume pro tanto, the functions of the Lightst
judicial tribunal of the land. This is rather a novel and
dangerous innovation of that cardinal principle of the
constitution of the United States which separates the
judiciary from the legislative power, and it is an innovation the more to be deprecated as it is introduced toward the close of the last season of an expiring Congress,
which will soon be beyond the reach of public opinion.
It is hardly to be supposed that the bill will pass. The
claims are said to amount to some fifty or a bundred
which will soon be beyond the reach of public opinion,
it is hardly to be supposed that the bill will pass. The
claims are said to amount to some

of Congress, remains to be seen. The present is not always a sure index of the future.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Warmstorox, Feb. 5, 1855.

Approaching Close of the Session—The French Spotiations and Taxas and Florida Claims—Another Purchase of Ten story from Maxico, dc.

The interest of the seesion increases as it draws to a close. There are left but twenty-three working days after to day, and from this number must be dealeted three resolution days, and several which ought to be appropriated to the private calendar. We can hardly expect, however, considering the pressure of public barriess, that snother day will be given by the House to private tills. Though the interests of individual claimants are thus to be again neglected, and though Congress cannot secape from the repowed importuality of claimants or their agents at the next season, yet shay do not appear to be disposed to relieve themselves from the burden by passing the Senate bill for the establishment of a Court of Claims.

The larger demands on secount of French spellations, the destage of the delayer of French spellations,

the burden by passing the Senate bill for the establishment of a Court of Claims.

The larger demands on account of French speliations, of the debts of Texas, and of the obligations of the United States under the 9th article of the Florida treaty, are likely to be provided for; but even of that there is no certainty at present. When these are disposed of, they will make more room for the claims of California and of several Territories soon to become Mates.

The Course wisely deems it premature to go into the question of Knew Nothington at this section, as a vote that the court of the course wisely deems it premature to go into the question of Knew Nothington at this section, as a vote that the court of the cour

of "Sam" at the next session. Sam require. "more elhow room, and will make his appearance in 'ke large
and airy new halls of Congress next December.

N is rumored that our Minister in Mexico is neg. "Miating for the purchase of an additional siles of that con. "
iry, with a view to bring our possessions down to the
parallel of twesty nine. Santa Anna yielded as much
territory as he could do before, consistently with h's
own safety, and as much as our people were, at that
time, willing to take; but Santa Anna is now confirmed
is power, and so great objection would be made on our
part to the sequisition of the rich Amazon and other
rivers, and to a better route than we now have to the
Gulf of Mexico. Meanwhile, the territory embraced in
the Gadden purchase is becoming rapidly settled. Americans in considerable numbers now occury some portion of the mineral region south of the Gila and the
Colorado.

A new comedy in three acts was brought out last night, called 'The Player's Plot, or the Manager and the Mintster," written for this theatre by an American author. making the manager prime minister. The managerial diplomatist is successful in negotiating a desirable alliance for the grand duke, and the bold expedient is in every way successful. This is the main plot of the piece, although the author has endeavored to elaborate the incidents and has made a series of odd situations for the third act, in which the principal actor-a mysterious person in a hussar uni scenery is good, and the dresses, though rather too anthink that ladies of honor at the German courts dress it was not very good. He played it excellently. The rest of the acting was only respectable, and in some cases it was below mediocrity. There were Miss Macarthy sang two pretty songs, and Mr. Frederic and Miss Walters gave us a capital Minuet de la Cour, just as our grandmothers used to do it. What a solemn business dancing must have been in those days. The minuet last hight was capitally executed, and, as an

zourks, to wind up the act.

Mr. Burton was called for at the fail of the curtain, and in acknowledging the summons announced "The Player's Plot" for performance this evening The author being called for, Mr. Burton said he was not at liberty to give his name, but that he was an American born.

THE BOSTON STEAM FIRE ENGINE .- The new fire

THE BOSTON STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The new fire engine, worked by steam, and ordered by the authorities of Boston, is on its way, and experiments of its power bave been made with the most grantfying success at Washington and Baltimore, while it is also to be tried at Philadelphia. At Washington, we are told: "A few minutes only was required to raise the steam, when the streaming, from two pipes of one inch nowies, commenced. At first the syray reached only to the pediment of the City Hall, but by degrees the gushing water acquired greater length and strength, until it broke on the roof, and afterwards leaped over the building, much to the delight and wonder of all spectators, and amid the shouts of the juveniler."

At Baltimore steam was got up in about ten minutes. The papers of that city inform us that "the streams were thrown from three-cornered inch-and a half nozzies, and the body of water discharged was certainly very heavy. The greatest distance thrown on a level was 12s feet, and perpendicularly about 55 feet. One evident advantage of this over the apparatus now in use, was the steady continuity with which the stream was kept up, which the other was the stream of the could not fall of telling with powerful effect upon a fire. Two of such streams carried to the upper part of a building in fiames, by some of our energetic hook and ladder men, would drown out a fire from garret to cellar. It is machine, when first built and tried in Connatt, threw four streams a distance of 104 feet, and is capable of throwing #m 1,800 to 2,000 barrels of water per hour, which is about the capacity of six first class hand ordines."

ARREST ON a CHARGE OF ENDEZZIEMENT, SWIND-ING, AND FALSE PEZZINCES.—Thursday night last, there arrived in our city, by the Hudson lither flailroad, a gen-tleman and lady, who book rooms at the Stanwix Hall. Both were elegantly apparelled, and the man soon made it known that he was on a wedding tour, having that morning been married to the lady, formerly an actrus-at the Broadway Theatre, New York. The man gave his name as W. H. Halcomb, broker, of that city; made free new of his money in feeing the servants of the hotel, and was evidently disposed to make his honeymoon as plea-sant as the lucre would contribute towards it. The next day (Friday) he, with his brile, made a visit of inspec-tion to the legislative halls and other noticeable public dwellings. That evening, however, two policemes from New York arrived in the late train, in pursuit of the man, who, they said, was charged with emberelsemes, to the amount of \$15,600. The object of their visit was not made known until the next morning, when he was arrested and taken back to New York. His newly made brice accompanied him.—Alberty Argus, Feb. 5. ARREST ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZIEMENT, SWIND

Breike of Machinists on the New York Central Rahmore.—The Rochester Adortises states that word was sent from Albary, on Thursday last, by the President of the Central, Rahmore, Eratus Corning, Eaq. to the superintendent of the shops at Syracus, and presume also to others along the line, that a reduction of the wages of the mechanics must take place. On the wages of the mechanics must take place. On the roll of the specific and resolved upon a strike, which was carried into effect the next morning. A few men thought they would yo to work, and did so, but the great mass of the railroad mechanics there, went to the shops and drow the workers all out, and stopped operations. There were about twenty, five engines in process of repair at the time, which are wanted for immediate use on the road. How the affair will terminate remains to be seen. STRIKE OF MACHINISTS ON THE NEW YORK CEN

road. How the adair will terminate remains to be even latin. One of clock yesterday morning the Tivoli Hotlow satinet they form they from the first property of the first proper

THE INTENSE COLD WEATHER.

THE COLDEST DAY YET—A TOUCH OF GREE - STAGE DRIVERS PROZEN TO DEATH.

Yesterday the cold, throughout the entire day, from guarise until sunset, was intense. The sky was clear all day; yet the rays of old Sol had no visible effect in removing the traces of the last snow storm from the sidewalks, which at present obstruct any efforts at quick locomotion on the part of pedestrians. Overcosts, cloves, and comfortables were in great demand. Som persons, more susceptible to co./d than others, perhaps were covered from head to foot in furs and shawls, what others succeeded apparently in braving the element of floating-ice, rendering the navigation of ferry boats difficult and uncertain. Passengers delayed from their difficult and uncertain. Passengers delayed from their homes by these natural causes, were all remainments in declaring the day an "old fastioned one in polatic assertity." The morning of yesterday was so intensally cold that heavy clouds of steam might be perceived rising from the water of the North and East rivers, which had the effect of giving the water of the bay tile appearance of an inverse causition of boiling liquids. But words are conserved. East rivers, which had the effect of giring the water of the bay tile appearance of an immense cauldron of boiling liquid. But words can coursy ne idea of the intense cold; that can alone be done by the fighres, which are as follows:—At sunrise, 4 deg. shove zero: at 7 o'clock, A. M., 8 deg.; at 12 M., 11 deg.; at 3 P. M., 10 deg.; at 8 resh wind spreng up, that cut to the very marrow. Yesterday was by all odds the coldest day we have had since the year 1976. On the 27th day of February, of that date, the thermometer was down to 8 deg. at 7 in the worning; but, then, at noon, it reached as high as 17 deg.; but we have had no day for the last ten years when the cold was so intense during the entire day as yesterday. Every window was cempletely covered by the frost; and what was curious, every pedestrian looked like a small stoam engine, emitting at every breath a cloud of watery wapor. The snow and moture which had been left on the ground since the last snow storm were congealed into a hard, flusty ice, rendering the streets very slippery. A great number of horses fell in Broadeny.—It is said as many as severaly fluenand many were foundered and left unfit for service for life. Two horses on the Harlem track fell and broke their legs, and had to be killed, as they were of no turther use. A mass whose name we have not learned feli opposite No. 15 Beckman street, and broke his leg, besides otherwise severely injuring himself. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. Foor people whose business required them to do outdoor work, suffered severely and we have heard of dreadful suffering among stage drivers and others of a like calling. We understand that an emmbus driver was taken from his box in one of the avenues, dead, from exposure to the severity of the weather. Three others were taken to the Thirteenth ward station house, insancible, and their lives are in great fanger. There are doubtless many accidents of this kind yet to be recorded. The gas immediate

State of the Weather Elsewhere, Figurative A. 6. Thermometer at daylight was 6 degrees above zero.

Synacciss, Feb. 6.—Last night was the coldest experienced here for the past eighteen years, the thermometer being 26 degrees below zero.

Oswnoo, Feb. 6, 10 A. M.—The coldest morning on record. Thermometer at daylight 21 degrees below zero; new, 16. The weather for the last twenty four hours has been colder than ever before known in this city.

below zero.

BUTTALO, Feb. 6.—During last night there was hardly any wind stirring, but the weather was very cold. Today the sun is shining beautifully, and not a cloud is to be seen. The thermometer this morning at \$1, o'clock stood at 20 degrees below zero. Another exposure indicated 18 degrees below. This is decidedly one of the coldest days ever remembered here.

Rocumerza, Feb. 6.—Thermometer this morning 18 degrees below zero—the coldest day, by nine degrees, on record here.

record here.

Director, Feb. 6.—To-day is the coldest day of the secon. The thermometer at seven o'clock this moreless was 12 'egrees below zero. Horses and sleights were employed yesterday in taking pork and produce across the river to the Great Western Railway.

Ciscissors, Feb. 6.—Weather mild—30 degrees above zero. Light snow all day. River still closed, and business exceedingly cuil.

CENTRAND, O. Feb. 6, 10 N. M.—Last night was the coldest we have had this season. Thermometer at seven victors this morning 4 degrees below zero. To day in ovely, but cold, with a bright sun.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—Weather moderating. Navigation below still suspended. At St. Louis, the weather is very mild, and the prospects are that navigation will be speedily resumed. epredity resumed.

Fr. Almans (Vt.), Feb. 6.—Thermometer 28 degrees below zero. Weather clear.

ECKID-CON, Vt., Feb. 6.—Weather clear. Thermometer 22 degrees below zero.

ter 22 degrees below zero.

Borrox, Feb. 6.—At Cambridge Observatory this moraing, the mercury in the graduated matrament stood
10 by degrees below zero, indicating the coblect weather
had therefor the last fifteen years. The Charles river
was entirely frozen over last night.

Postov, Feb 6.—Thermometer at 7 o'clock this ing 10 degrees below zero; at 10 o'clock 5 degrees SPRINGTEED, Feb. 6.—Thermometer at 10 o'clock this norning 8 degrees below zero. Clear.

Ruiz, Feb. 6,-Thermometer 6 degrees below ners. GORRAM, N. H., Feb. 6.-Thermometer 31 degrees be CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6 .- Thermometer 12 degrees be-Dover, N. H., Feb. 6.—Clear. Thermometer 14 de-

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 6.-Clear weather. Thermometer WATEVILLE, Mo., Feb. 6.—Weather clear. Thermome-ter 20 degreey below zero. CALAM Me. Feb. 6.—Morning clear and cold. Ther-mometer 16 degrees below zero. Good sleighing.

MONTEFAL, Feb. 6.—Weather fair, but very cold. Thermometer 25 degrees below zero.

Tomoroo, Feb. 6.—Thermometer 22 degrees below sees.
A stage driver was frozen to death on his sast this morning. The horses came to the usual stopping place in the city, and the driver was found oned and stiff. Another person was frozen to death in the streets.

Kincipron (Canada), Feb. 6.—Weather clear. Thermometer 20 degrees below zero.

Rackvilla, N. B., Feb. 6.—Weather clear and cold.

Snow to a depth of six inches fell yesterday. Sr. Jons, N. B., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 18 degrees be-w zero. Weather clear—wind N. W.

Hanner, N. S., Feb. C .- A fine morning, with thermometer at 19 degrees below zero. We had a snow store YARMOUTH, N. S., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 5 degrees be-low zero. Wind N. W. with light enow.

Picrov, N. B., Feb. 6.—Thermometer 1 degree above Phow Bernos Avres.— A letter received in this city, da'ed Dec. 2, states that commissioners from President Urquisa (the constitutional President of the Argentine Confederation, though heretofore una knowledged by the city and province of Bosnos Ayres, have reached that city to negotiate a peace, to be in force during his Presidential term, a period of six years. Should such a peace take place, it would be of incalculable advantage to the future advance and presperity of that rich province.— Bostom Courier, Feb. 6.

Monx Pailtures.—The Geneva Gazette states that the banking house of N. B. Ridder, of that village, one penied payment on Tuesday last Liabilities 2200,007. The depositors embrane ail classes of chinese—farmers, northants, mechanics, day laborers, and, worse than all, industrious sewing girls, and widows and orphana Ridder was a large stockholder in the Bank of Baiabridge, and that institution has also concerned in the Bank of Bornelleville, which is in bad repute.

BINEING OF THE STEAMER ELIZA—THIRTY LIVER LOT.—The officers of the steamer John Simonds, which passed down sesterday evening, report that the steamer Eliza sunk up to her harricane deck at Plum Peint, on Thursday evening. It is feared that between thirty and forty lives were lost, but no accurate information could be gained on this point. The Eliza was from Chreimanti, and had on board a large cargo. We were unable to accurate the cause of the disaster.—Memphis Engle, Jan.

PIRRING BOUNTER IN PORTLAND.—The Collector of Pertland, Me., has aircady paid to 57 vessels, belonging to that district, the sum of \$8,200 71 fishing bone ties, and is to pay 12 more the sum of \$1,000 \$1. The total will be \$10,200 00 paid to 50 vessels.